

The size differs a good deal, as well as the form of the bill, which in some examples appears more flat and enlarged, in others more slender, differences, however, not to be expressed by measurements.

| Long. alæ. |         | caudæ.  |         | culm. | tars. |  |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|--|
| in. li.    | in. li. | in. li. | in. li. | li.   | li.   |  |
| 3          | 5-3     | 7       | 2       | 7-2   | 11    | 6 -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ (black form).        |
| 3          | 4-3     | 6       | 2       | 9     |       | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5 $\frac{3}{4}$ (black and white form). |
| 3          | 1-3     | 2       | 2       | 7     |       | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 (rufous form).                        |

*M. nigra* has been found likewise on the Friendly and Society Islands; Dr. Graeffe, however, did not meet with this species on the Tonga Islands (*vide* Finsch, Journ. f. Orn. 1870, p. 119).

5. *PTILINOPUS DUPETITTHOUARSI* (Neboux); Finsch & Hartl. Ornith. Central-Polyn. p. 129.

Old and young birds of this peculiar species; the latter show already the whitish sincipital mark so characteristic of this species.

Bill horn-green; eye-ring bright red; feet pale red.

6. *PTILINOPUS MERCIERI* (Des Murs); Finsch & Hartl. Ornith. Central-Polyn. p. 128.

Two specimens.

This very rare fruit-pigeon, which I have now had the pleasure of examining for the first time, is a very remarkable species, distinguished at once by the extent of dark purple red on the head, which occupies not only the forehead and vertex, but also the lores, extending thence in a large patch to the base of the lower mandible. From above the eye the red cap is surrounded by a broad circle of bright yellow; the chin and throat are yellowish; breast and remaining under surface, inclusive of the lower tail-coverts, of a uniform dark yellow.

Bill horn-green; eye-ring red; feet dirty purplish.

| Long. alæ. |      | caudæ. | culm. | tars. |
|------------|------|--------|-------|-------|
| in.        | lin. | in.    | lin.  | lin.  |
| 5          | 1    | 3      | 5     | 10    |

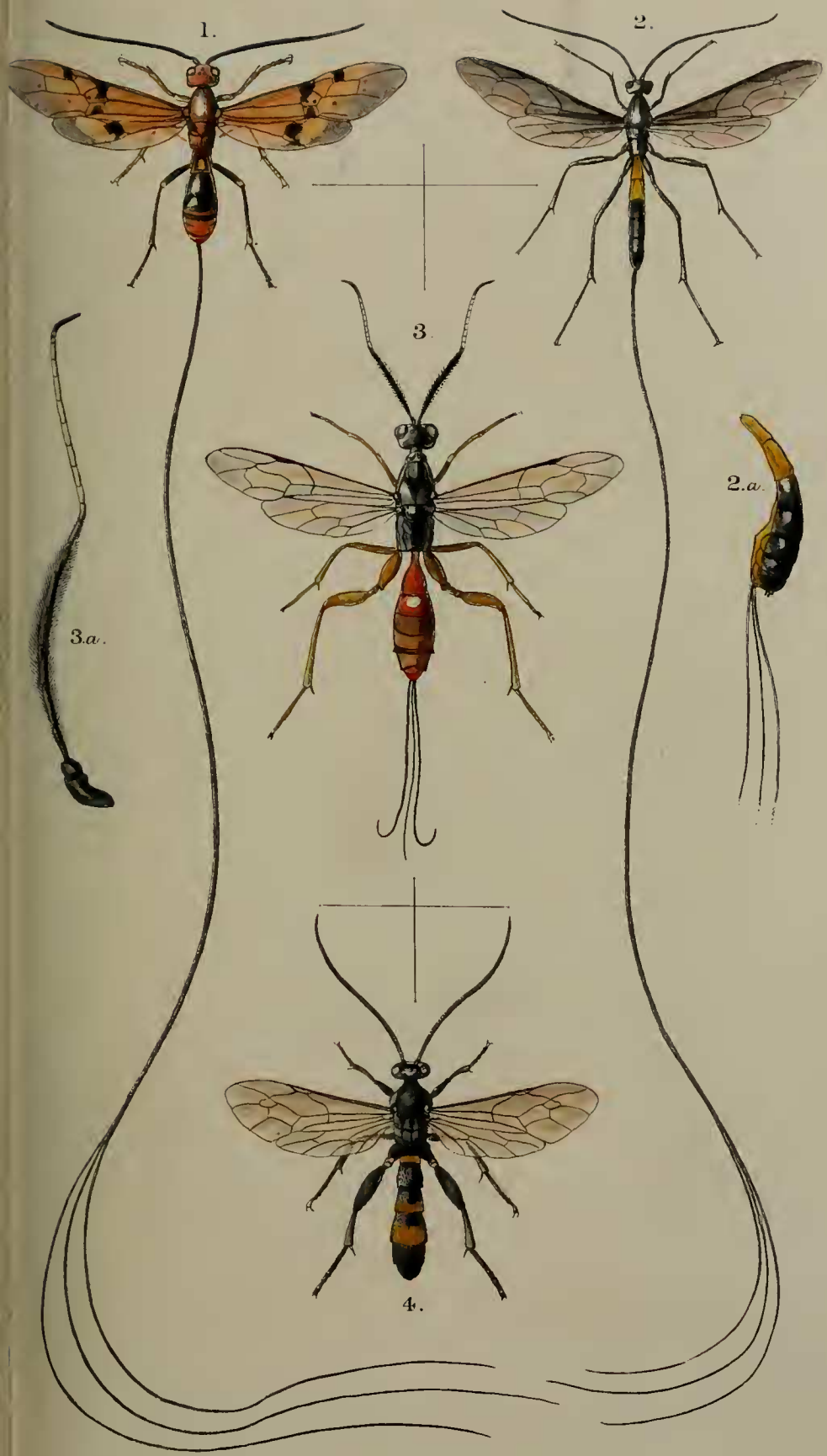
It is very interesting to find in one and the same group of small islands two such very different species of *Ptilinopus*.

4. Descriptions of four new Species of Ichneumonidæ in the Collection of the British Museum. By FREDERICK SMITH.

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(Plate XLIV.)

Of the Ichneumonons which I now describe three are probably the most remarkable species to be found in the entire family. Two of them I cannot assign to any genus yet established; a new one has



NEW SPECIES OF ICHNEUMONIDÆ.

Mintern Bros imp.



consequently been formed for the reception of each. *Perissocerus plumicornis* is remarkable in having its antennæ plumose more than half their length. The genus is undoubtedly closely allied to *Xylo-nomus*; but its extraordinary antennæ, elbowed at the joint where the pubescence terminates, appear sufficiently to warrant its generic separation. *Dolichomitus longicauda* is allied to the genera *Ephialtes* and *Rhyssa*; but its falcate and compressed abdomen removes it from the former genus, and the incised and tuberculate segments sufficiently distinguish it from the latter. The new species of *Bracon* is remarkable in having an ovipositor over nine times the length of its body, being the most remarkable instance known of the elongation of that instrument. The new species of *Metopius* is the only one known to me from China, or indeed from that part of the world, including India and the islands adjacent.

*METOPIUS SINENSIS.* (Plate XLIV. fig. 4.)

Black, strongly punctured, with the apical margins of the first, third, and fourth segments yellow. Head—the front yellow as high as the insertion of the antennæ; a narrow yellow line runs up a little way close to the eyes, and an angular shape is produced between the antennæ; a large ovate black macula in the middle of the front; the flagellum of the antennæ fulvous beneath. Thorax—above the puncturing is strong and confluent; the scutellum quadrate, and produced over the postscutellum and base of the metathorax; the lateral margins sharply elevated, and produced posteriorly into stout compressed teeth; the wings slightly fulvo-hyaline, the nervures rufo-fuscous, the stigma pale ferruginous; the tibiæ, tarsi, and posterior trochanters more or less obscurely ferruginous; the anterior femora ferruginous in front; the posterior femora incrassate. Abdomen with confluent punctures, the second and base of the third rugose; the yellow fascia on the basal segment subinterrupted; that on the third broader, and deeply emarginate in the middle; on the fourth segment the band is very broad, and occupies more than half the segment; the fifth and sixth segments have a purple tint.

The male differs in being rather smaller, and in being more variegated with yellow; the face is entirely yellow, as well as the scape and the antennæ in front; on the sides of the thorax are two longitudinal and one vertical yellow stripe; the anterior and intermediate legs are yellow, the femora of the former being more or less black behind; the femora of the latter are black in the middle, and the posterior pair yellow at their base and apex; the tips of the spines on the scutellum are also yellow.

*Hab.* Shanghai.

Collected by Mr. R. Fortune.

Genus *DOLICHOMITUS*, Smith.

Antennæ scitaceous; the scape truncate laterally; the flagellum multiarticulate, the joints gradually decreasing in length from the basal one; the head transverse. The anterior wings with an elon-